

5(3)

SOV/63-4-2-37/39

AUTHORS: Rogovin, Z.A., Vladimirova, T.V.

TITLE: The Preparation of Phenyl Ester of Cellulose With a Higher Degree of Substitution

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1959, Vol 4, Nr 2, p 286 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A higher degree of substitution is obtained by phenylation of not only the primary but also of the secondary alcohol groups. The phenyl-cellulose was tosylated by a solution of n-toluene-sulfo-chloride in pyridine which produced a mixed phenyl-tosyl ester. Additional phenylation by a solution of sodium phenolate in phenol did not substitute all tosyl groups. It has been shown, however, that not only primary but also secondary hydroxyl groups may be phenylated. Ditosylcellulose dissolves in pyridine, acetone, cyclohexanone, chloroform, etc.

Card 1/2 There are 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 1 German.

SOV/63-4-2-37/39

The Preparation of Phenyl Ester of Cellulose With a Higher Degree of Substitution

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut (Moscow Textile Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 6, 1958

Card 2/2

ROGOVIN, Z.A.; VLADIMIROVA, T.V.

Synthesis of new cellulose derivatives and other polysaccharides.  
Part 5: Synthesis of phenyl ethers of cellulose and study  
of their properties. Vysokom. soed. 2 no. 3:341-346 Mr '60.  
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut i Vsesoyuznyy zaachnyy  
energeticheskoy institut.  
(Cellulose)

VLADIMIROVA, T.V.; CALIKRAYAN, L.S.; PEKER, KH.S.; ROGOVIN, V.A.

Synthesis of keto group-containing cellulose esters. Vysokom. speed.  
7 no.5:786-790 Ky '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

COUNTRY : USSR  
CATEGORI : Cultivated Plants. M  
Potatoes. Vegetables. Cucurbits.  
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 10976  
AUTHOR : Vladimirova, V.  
INST. : -  
TITLE : The Sowing Periods of Cucumbers and Tomatoes for Hot-  
house Cultivation.  
ORIG. PUB. : Zemledeliye i zhivotnovodstvo Moldavii, 1958, No. 6,  
49-51  
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

DROZDOV, N.P.; KUPTSOVA, Z.K.; VLADIMIROVA, V.A.; YELISEYEVA, N.I.;  
RYBNIKOV, A.N.

Purification of the waste waters from butyl acetate manufacture.  
Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 17 no.1:26-28 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy  
institut (for Drozdov, Kuptsova, Vladimirova). 2. Dmitriyevskiy  
lesokhimicheskiy zavod (for Yelisayeva, Rybnikov).

VLADIMIROVA, V.A.; POTAPOV, A.A.

New models of traps for horseflies and blackflies. Med. paraz.  
i paraz. bol. 32 no.1:83-88 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. . Iz entomologicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. V.N.Beklemishev)  
[deceased]) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy  
meditsiny imeni Ye.I.Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhrane-  
niya SSSR (dir. - prof. P.G.Sergiyev).

\*

~~VLADIMIROVA, V.G.~~

VLADIMIROVA, V.G.

Application of polychromatic simultaneous injection in the study of cerebral vascularisation in man. Uchen. zapiski vtor. moskov. med. Inst. Stalina Vol 2:235-237 1951. (CML 21:4)

1. Assistant. 2. Department of Normal Anatomy (Head—Prof. V.N. Ternovskiy, Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR) of the Therapeutic Faculty.



VLADIMIROVA, V. G.

"Data on the Regional Vascularization of the Cerebellum." Sub 9 Apr 51,  
Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow  
during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

VLADIMIROVA, V. G.

Brain - Blood Vessels

Application of polychromatic simultaneous injection in the study of cerebral vascularization in man. Uch.zap.Vt.mosk.med.inst., 2, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

VLADIMIROVA, V.I.; ZHABROVA, G.M.; KADENATSI, B.M.; KAZANSKIY, V.B.;  
PARIYSKIY, G.B.

Radiation-catalytic transformation of methanol. Dokl. AN SSSR  
164 no.2:361-364 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Submitted February  
19, 1965.

44562  
S/O20/63/148/001/021/032  
B144/B186

11.12.10

AUTHORS:

Vladimirova, V. I., Zhabrova, G. M., Kadenatsi, B. M.,  
Kazanskiy, V. B., Pariyskiy, G. B.

TITLE:

Joint action of radiation and oxide catalysts on the  
dehydrogenation of cyclohexane

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 148, no. 1, 1963, 101-104

TEXT: The radiation effect on catalytic systems is studied in the  
dehydrogenation of cyclohexane activated by  $\text{SiO}_2$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{MgO}$ ,  $\text{ZrO}_2$ ,  $\text{ZnO}$ ,  
or  $\text{NiO}$ . After a vacuum pretreatment of the catalyst at  $400^\circ\text{C}$ , cyclo-  
hexane vapors were led over it. The determinations concerned: 1) the  
catalytic properties after irradiation with 0.8 Mev electrons at room  
temperature, dose  $2.4 \cdot 10^6$  rad/sec, energy absorption  $1.4 \cdot 10^9$  rad; 2) the  
paramagnetic properties after gamma irradiation with  $\text{Co}^{60}$  at  $-196^\circ\text{C}$ ,  
dose 3200 mCu, energy absorption  $5 \cdot 10^6 - 1 \cdot 10^8$  rad. 1) A low-temperature  
dehydrogenation of cyclohexanone took place. Good results were obtained

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S/020/63/148/001/021/032  
B144/B186

Joint action of radiation and ...

with  $\text{SiO}_2$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and aluminosilicate with a  $\text{H}_2$  evolution of 0.58, 0.565, and 0.405 mg/g.  $\text{ZrO}_2$ ,  $\text{MgO}$  and  $\text{ZnO}$  were hardly active and  $\text{NiO}$  was completely inactive. On  $\text{SiO}_2$ , the conversion percentage increased with increasing irradiation dose. Thus, the oxides that proved effective were just those that are ineffective under normal catalytic conditions, even at high temperatures; while the otherwise active  $\text{ZnO}$  and  $\text{NiO}$  proved ineffective in catalysis combined with radiation. 2) The e.p.r. spectra revealed additional lines in the irradiated samples which are attributed to the formation of adsorbed free radicals, i.e.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7$ . This effect was most marked on  $\text{SiO}_2$  and increased with increasing dose. Similar signals were observed for aluminosilicate and  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ . Weak additional lines were observed in  $\text{MgO}$  and  $\text{ZrO}_2$ , but their origin was not cleared up. No lines at all were detected for irradiated  $\text{ZnO}$  and  $\text{NiO}$ , either with or without adsorption of cyclohexanone. The different activity of the catalysts studied in oxide catalysis combined with irradiation is explained by

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Joint action of radiation and ...

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B144/B186

their different electron properties. In dielectrics and poor semi-conductors the radiation-induced ionization is stronger, since the electrons and holes formed are longer trapped and the paramagnetic centers are resistant at low temperatures, while they vanish so rapidly in ZnO and NiO that no e.p.r. signals could be recorded. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki-Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: July 30, 1962, by V. N. Kondrat'yev, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1962

Card 3/3

X

ZHABROV, G.M.; KAZANSKIY, V.B.; VLADIMIROVA, V.I.; KADENATSI, B.M.; PARIYSKIY, G.B.

Radiation-catalytic conversions of cyclohexane. Neftekhimiya 4 no.5:  
753-762 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

L 1327-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/ENP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(1) GG/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5024005

UR/0020/65/164/002/0361/0364

AUTHOR: Vladimirova, V. I.; Zhabrova, G. M.; Kadenatsi, B. M.; Kazanskiy, V. B.;  
Pariyskiy, G. B.

TITLE: Radiation-catalytic conversion of methanol

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 2, 1965, 361-364

TOPIC TAGS: methanol, gamma radiation, radiation chemistry, electron paramagnetic resonance, free radical, silica gel, alumina, aluminum silicate, semiconductor, heterogeneous catalysis

ABSTRACT: The authors had established earlier that during the combined action of ionizing radiation and solids of different electronic properties, the dielectric-type oxides  $\text{SiO}_2$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , and aluminum silicate  $\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , in which paramagnetic centers and adsorbed radicals were detected, displayed the greatest activity in the conversion of cyclohexane in the adsorbed layer, whereas semiconductors and metals, which had no paramagnetic centers or radicals, were inactive. In order to determine the scope of these findings, a similar study was made on the radiation-catalytic decomposition of methanol in the adsorbed layer at  $20^\circ\text{C}$ .  $\text{CO}_2$  gamma radiation being used (dose rate,  $4.3 \times 10^{16}$  ev/g·sec; adsorbed radiation dose,  $8.2 \times 10^{19}$  to

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L 1327-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024005

3  
 $7 \times 10^{21}$  ev/g). It was found that as in the case of the heterogeneous radiolysis of cyclohexane,  $\text{SiO}_2$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , and  $\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  were the most effective catalysts for methanol; the radiation-chemical yield and rate of formation of hydrogen, formaldehyde, and ethylene glycol on silica gel were ten times as high as in the case of homogeneous radiolysis. The electron spin resonance spectra of the radicals formed on  $\text{SiO}_2$  and  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  were recorded. Oxides with semiconducting properties such as  $\text{ZnO}$  showed a considerably lesser catalytic activity. The results confirm the relationship established earlier between the radiation-catalytic activity of solids and their electronic properties. The high radiation-chemical yields of hydrogen, formaldehyde, and ethylene glycol during decomposition of methanol on silica gel, aluminum oxide, and aluminum silicate are apparently closely related to the processes of transfer of the energy of ionizing radiation absorbed by these solids to the molecules adsorbed on the surface. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table. [14]

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Feb65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 05, GC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 004

ATD PRESS: 4103

Card 2/2

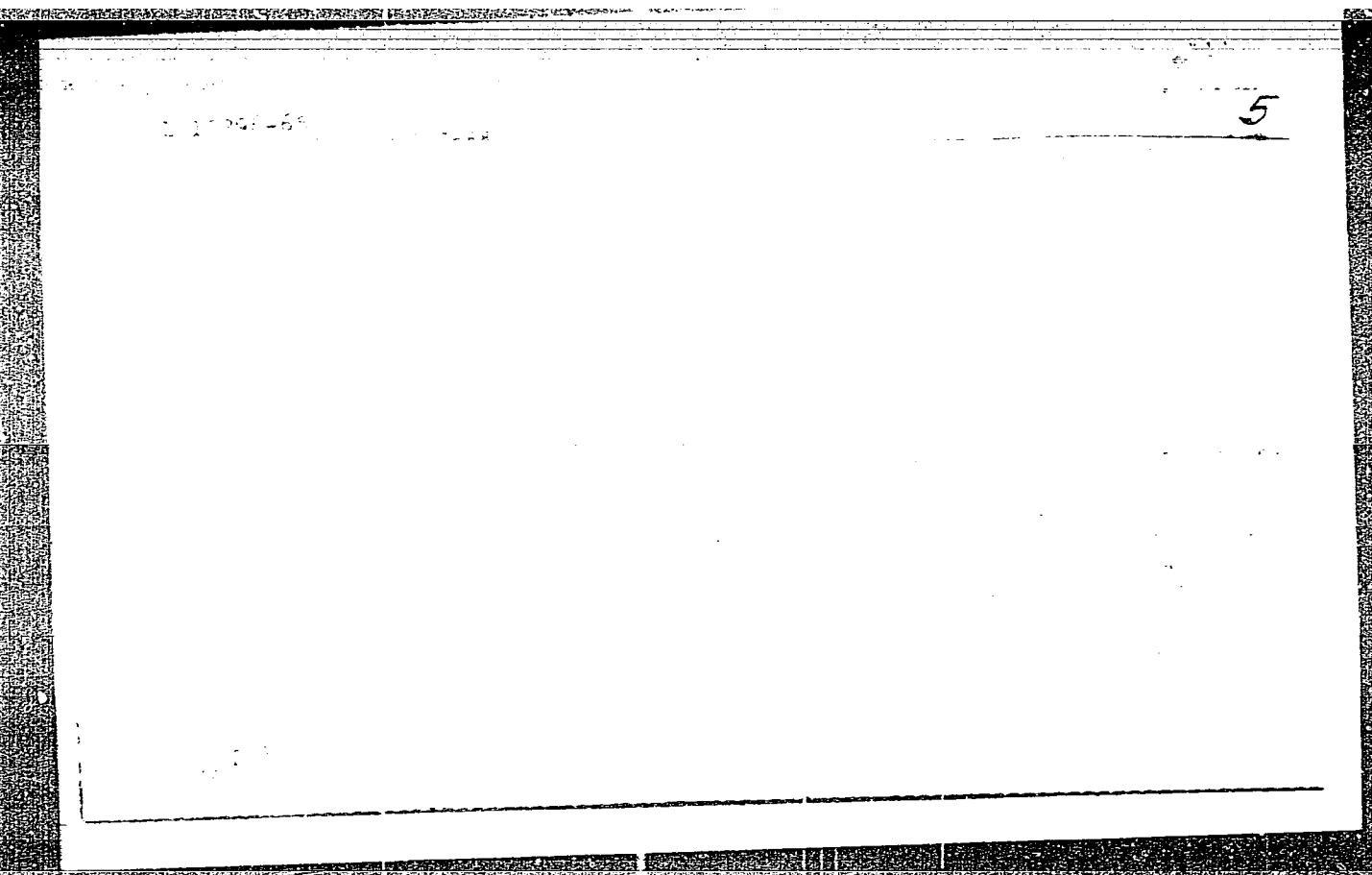
L 15296-65 EWT(m)/EPT(c)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4/Pa-4 DIAAP RM  
A/0047/81 610106/541004/005/0753/0762

... .. Kadenat, B.M., Paris 212,

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L 15296-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047688

spectrometric analysis." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical  
Physics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 12Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO R/F SOV: 007

OTHER: 008

Card 3/3

5.1190

5(4)  
AUTHORS:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT:

66856  
SOV/76-33-11-11/47

Zhabrova, G. M., Vladimirova, V. I., Yegorov, Ye. V.  
Data From the Conference on Physics and Physical Chemistry of  
Catalysis (March 1958). Influence of Sorbed Impurities on the  
Catalytic Properties of Zinc Oxide

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 11, pp 2442-2450  
(USSR)

The sorption of ions may occur on oxide and hydroxide catalysts by dissolution of the catalyst itself. A typical catalyst of this type is zinc oxide. The authors investigated the dependence between the rules governing the sorption of impurities, their chemical character, the stability of the bond, the chemical nature of the impurities and their influence on the activity and selectivity of a zinc oxide catalyst. The investigations were carried out in the sorption of phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid, sodium hydroxide, sodium chloride, and zinc chloride. The quantity of sorbed ions was determined with the radio-isotopes  $Zn^{65}$ ,  $Cl^{36}$ ,  $S^{35}$ ,  $P^{32}$ , and  $Na^{24}$ . The ion exchange was studied by means of zinc oxide by pH measurement after sorption.

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66856

SOV/76-33-11-11/47

Data From the Conference on Physics and Physical Chemistry of Catalysis  
(March 1958). Influence of Sorbed Impurities on the Catalytic Properties of  
Zinc Oxide

equilibrium had been attained; a pH-meter of the type LP-5 was used. The sorption of the sodium ions increases with the increase of the pH of the solution, while the sorption of the chloride ions increases with a decrease of the pH. It is assumed that three types of sorption occur with the zinc ion: an irreversible chemical reaction at  $\text{pH} < 6.5$  (the formation of a basic zinc sulfate in case of small pH-values from zinc sulfate and sodium hydroxide was already observed by I. V. Tananayev and N. V. Mzareulishvili (Ref 7)), a reversible chemical sorption at  $\text{pH} > 9$ , and in the third case an ion exchange at  $\text{pH} 6.5-9.5$ . In analogy to the scheme recommended by B. P. Nikol'skiy (Ref 9) for the sorption properties of aluminum oxide, a corresponding scheme is recommended for zinc oxide. The authors investigated zinc oxide samples, with sorbed impurities, for their catalytic activity with respect to isopropanol decomposition at dynamic conditions and in adsorbed layers (Table 1). Impurities of sodium- and chloride ions increase the dehydrogenation capacity of the catalyst. The sorption of "acid" impurities, such as zinc sulfate and phos-

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66836

SOV/76-33-11-11/47

Data From the Conference on Physics and Physical Chemistry of Catalysis  
(March 1958). Influence of Sorbed Impurities on the Catalytic Properties of  
Zinc Oxide

phoric acid, intensifies the dehydration reaction. In the catalytic process in the adsorbed layer the decomposition reaction of the isopropanol shifts (in a large part of the samples investigated) toward the dehydration (in comparison to the dynamic conditions). In accordance with the data of O. V. Krylov and Ye. A. Fokina (Ref 10) it was established that the activation energy of the isopropanol dehydrogenation in the adsorbed layer is higher than under dynamic conditions. This difference may be explained by the heterogeneity of the zinc oxide surface and the inverse direction of the activation energy of the catalytic reaction and of the desorption energy of the reaction product, i.e. acetone (Table 2). There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 10 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii, Moskva  
(Academy of Sciences, USSR, Institute of Physical Chemistry,  
Moscow)

Card 3/3

24.7700

68993

AUTHORS: Vladimirova, V. I., Yenikev, E. Kh.,  
Zhabrova, G. M., Margolis, L. Ya.

S/020/60/131/02/037/071  
B004/B007

TITLE: The Relationship Between Electric Conductivity and the Work  
Function of Modified Zinc Oxide

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 131, Nr 2, pp 342 - 345  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In many cases, the experimental data on the electric conductivity of semiconductors contradict the conceptions of the position of the Fermi level. The present paper is intended to characterize the position of the Fermi level by the amount of the work function of the electron. For this purpose, the activation energy  $E_0$  of electric conductivity and the change in the work function  $\varphi^0$  of an electron after introduction of the admixtures Li, Na, Th, and  $ZnSO_4$  into ZnO are measured. For the purpose of introducing Na and Li, the ZnO was saturated with the oxalates of these metals and heated up to 450 - 500°. Thorium was precipitated from thorium hydrate onto the surface of ZnO,  $ZnSO_4$  was adsorbed as a basic salt from a solution of this salt. Also with Th and  $ZnSO_4$ , the sample was heated to 450°. The ZnO with the admixtures was

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The Relationship Between Electric Conductivity and the Work Function of Modified Zinc Oxide

68993

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B004/B007

subjected to X-ray- and electron diffraction studies. Table 1 shows the measurements of activation energy and the change in the work function as a result of admixtures. The activation energy of pure ZnO was very low (0.08 eV). The admixtures led to an increase of the activation energy as well as to a decrease of electric conductivity. The electric resistance of the samples at 350° decreased in the following order:  $\text{ZnO}+\text{Li}_2\text{O} > \text{ZnO}+\text{Na}_2\text{O} > \text{ZnO}+\text{ZnSO}_4 > \text{ZnO}+\text{ThO}_2 > \text{ZnO}$ . From measurement of electric conductivity alone the conclusion might have been drawn that all admixtures used are acceptors and reduce the Fermi level to the level of the valence band. Measurement of the work function, on the other hand, shows that Li and Na decrease the work function, and that  $\text{ZnSO}_4$  and  $\text{ThO}_2$  increase it. The X-ray measurement carried out by N. A. Shishakov et al. and M. Ya. Kushnerev revealed no changes in the lattice constant of the modified zinc oxide, so that no conclusions could be drawn as to the formation of solid solutions. The different influence exerted by admixtures was explained by their different distribution on the surface and in the interior

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The Relationship Between Electric Conductivity and the  
Work Function of Modified Zinc Oxide

68993  
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B004/B007

of the sample. ZnO was saturated with Na and Li, whereas  $\text{ZnSO}_4$  and  $\text{ThO}_2$  were precipitated only on the surface. Measurement of the change in electric conductivity alone is therefore not sufficient in order to carry out a unique determination of the position of the Fermi level on the surface of modified catalysts. For the purpose of recognizing the true relationship between catalytic activity and electric conductivity, it is necessary to investigate admixture distribution on the surface and in the interior of the semiconductor. There are 1 table and 13 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: November 4, 1959, by M. M. Dubinin, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 30, 1959

Card 3/3

S/020/60/133/006/031/031XX  
B004/B067

AUTHORS: Zhabrova, G. M., Vladimirova, V. I., and Vinogradova, O. M.

TITLE: Mechanism of the Effect of Modifying Additions on the  
Selectivity of Zinc Oxide With Respect to the  
Dehydrogenation and Dehydration of Isopropyl Alcohol

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 133, No. 6,  
pp. 1375-1378

TEXT: In Refs. 1-5 the authors had found that the sorption of micro-impurities strongly influences the selectivity and catalytic activity of ZnO during the dehydrogenation and dehydration of isopropyl alcohol. Therefore, they attempted to explain this effect by comparing the data of reaction kinetics, chemisorption, and electron characteristics in ZnO containing certain admixtures. ZnO was modified with Na<sub>2</sub>O and Li<sub>2</sub>O by soaking the oxide with alkali oxalates, and by heating to 450 - 500°C. Modifying with ZnSO<sub>4</sub> was done by soaking ZnO with sulfate solution. The specific surface was determined by adsorption of n-heptane by a

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Mechanism of the Effect of Modifying  
Additions on the Selectivity of Zinc Oxide  
With Respect to the Dehydrogenation and  
Dehydration of Isopropyl Alcohol

S/020/60/133/006/031/031XX  
B004/B067

chromatographic method developed at the catalysis laboratory of the authors' association, as well as by adsorption of krypton according to Brunauer, Emmet, and Teller. The results obtained by both methods were in good agreement. The effect of the admixtures on the dehydrogenation of isopropyl alcohol is shown in Fig. 1. During dehydration, the admixtures showed the contrary effect:  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  suppressed, and  $\text{ZnSO}_4$  increased, the rate of this reaction. The following values were obtained for the desorption of acetone from the surface of ZnO: pure ZnO: 32 kcal/mole; ZnO with 14.5%  $\text{ZnSO}_4$ : 41 kcal/mole, ZnO with 6.2%  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ : 10 kcal/mole. Fig. 3 shows the work function  $\Delta\phi$  as depending on the content of admixtures. By simultaneously measuring the work function and the electrical conductivity in the presence of vapors of isopropyl alcohol, acetone, water, hydrogen, or propylene at 10 mm Hg and 100°C the following was found: Sorption of isopropyl alcohol and acetone lowers the work function; other vapors had no effect. Hence, a donor-acceptor process is assumed for the dehydrogenation of isopropyl alcohol, which proceeds in the following

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Mechanism of the Effect of Modifying  
Additions on the Selectivity of Zinc Oxide  
With Respect to the Dehydrogenation and  
Dehydration of Isopropyl Alcohol

S/020/60/133/006/031/031XX  
B004/B067

stages:  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHOH} \longrightarrow (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHOH}^+ + e$  (I);  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHOH}^+ \longrightarrow (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}^+ + \text{H}_2$   
(II);  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}^+ + e \longrightarrow (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}$  (III). The slow stage III limits the rate  
of reaction. Dehydration, however, is regarded as an acid-type process  
characterized by proton exchange between the catalyst and the reacting  
molecule. F. I. Vilesov, A. N. Terenin, E. Kh. Yenikayev, L. Ya. Margolis,  
and S. Z. Roginskiy are mentioned. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 15  
references: 12 Soviet, 2 US, 1 British, and 1 German. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute  
of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: March 21, 1960 by M. M. Dubinin, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 8, 1960

Card 3/5

S/020/60/133/006/031/031XX  
B004/B067

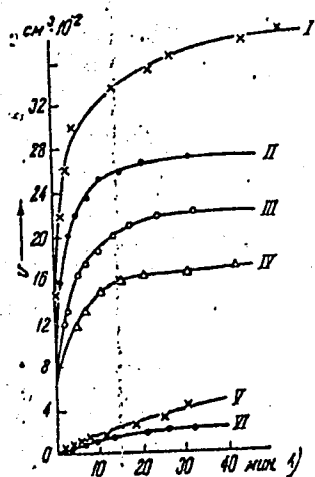


Fig. 1

Legend to Fig. 1: Kinetic curves, of the dehydrogenation of isopropyl alcohol on modified ZnO; I: ZnO + 0.114% Na<sub>2</sub>O; II: ZnO + 0.38% Na<sub>2</sub>O; III: ZnO + 3.1% Li<sub>2</sub>O; IV: ZnO + 6.2% Na<sub>2</sub>O; V: pure ZnO; VI: ZnO + 14.5% ZnSO<sub>4</sub> 1) min.

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B004/B067

Legend to Fig. 3: Work function  
for ZnO as dependent on the  
modifying admixtures.

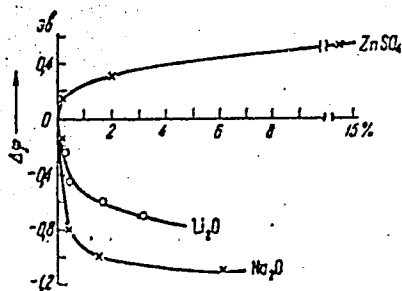


Fig. 3

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VLADIMIROVA, V.I.; ZHABROVA, G.M.; KADENATSI, B.M.; KAZANSKIY, V.B.;  
PARIYSKIY, G.B.

Joint action of radiation and oxide catalysts on the dehydroge-  
nation of cyclohexane. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.1:101-104 Ja '63.  
(MIRA 1682)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom  
V.N. Kondrat'yevym.

(Cyclohexane) (Dehydrogenation) (Radiation)  
(Metallic oxides)



VLADIMIROVA, V.I.; ZHABROVA, G.M.; KADENATSI, B.M.

Particular features of the radiation-induced catalytic  
conversion of methanol at a small surface coverage. Kin. i  
kat. 6 no. 6:1112-1113 N-D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Submitted June 9,  
1965.

VLADIMIROVA, V.L., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; FITOVA, L., red.; POLONSKIY, S.,  
tekhn. red.

[Growing vegetables in greenhouses and hotbeds] Vyrashchivanie ovo-  
shchei v teplitsakh i parnikakh. Kishinev, Gos. izd-vo "Kartia  
moldoveniaske 1959. 26 p. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Vegetable gardening) (Greenhouses) (Hotbeds)

VLADIMIROVA, V.M.

Complexometric titration of zirconium with the determination of the  
equivalence point by the amperometric method. Zav.lab. 22 no.5:  
529-532 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Zirconium--Analysis) (Titration)

VLADIMIROVA, V.M.

GORYUSHINA, V.G.; VLADIMIROVA, V.M.

Present state of analytical chemical studies on zirconium.

Zav.lab. 22 no.10:1171-1180 '56.

(MLRA 10:5)

(Zirconium)

137-58-5-11096

*VLADIMIROVA, V.M.*

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 313 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Milovanov, G.N., Vladimirova, V.M., Notkina, M.A.

TITLE: The Seventh Conference on Laboratory Methods for the Investigation of the Ores and Minerals of Rare and Dispersed Elements (Leningrad, June 11-20, 1957) [ VII soveshchaniye po laboratornym metodam issledovaniya rud i mineralov redkikh i rasseyannykh elementov (Leningrad, 11-20 iyunya 1957 g.) ]

PERIODICAL: Byul. tsvetn. metallurgii, 1957, Nr 17, pp 26-27

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry. Ref. RzhMet, 1958, Nr 3, abstract 6224

1. Laboratories--USSR 2. Ores--Analysis 3. Minerals--Analysis

Card 1/1

*Vladimirova, V.M.*

AUTHOR: Vladimirova, V.M.

32-11-4/60

TITLE: Amperometric Titration of Indium by "Complexon" (Amperometricheskiye titrovaniye indiya kompleksonom)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 11, pp. 1286-1289 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Titration in this case is carried out with the "trilon B" together with eriochromic black "B" as indicator with pH=8-10, or by determination after the vanishing of moringa fluorescence at pH=5. Potassium cyanide is introduced into the solution and titration of indium in the tartaric ammonia solution in the presence of the elements Hg, Cu, Cd, Co, Ni and Zn. The presence of other elements may have a disturbing influence. For the purpose of investigating the possibility of amperometric titration of indium by "complexon III" polarograms were made at different pH. In the interval pH=1-5 trivalent indium produces a clear polarographic line. Here the diffusion current becomes noticeable beginning from -0.65 to 0.7 V. At pH=7-10 the potential of the half-line is shifted as a result of the forming of a solid indium complex with tartaric acid into the negative part of the spectrum. In the interval pH=3-1 indium is quantitatively titrated by complexon. In this way pH=1 is an optimum point for the ampe-

Card 1/2

Amperometric Titration of Indium by "Complexon"

32-11-4/60

rometric titration of indium by complexon. The following are disturbing elements in this titration: Cu, Pb, As, antimony, bismuth, zirconium, and thorium, and, the other way round, this titration takes place without disturbance in the case of Zn, Mn, Co, Cd and Al, as also in iron if the latter is previously regenerated by ascorbic acid. By this method it is possible to carry out analyses of products with a high content of indium and also of such with respect to which no data concerning investigations carried out are known. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 4 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Tsyvina, B.S., Vladimirova, V.A.

32-5-9/52

TITLE: The Determination of Indium in Sphalerite Concentrates by Amperometric Titration With "Komplexon" (Opredeleniye indiya v sfaleritovykh kontsentratakh amperometricheskimi titrovaniyem kompleksonom)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 3, pp. 276-280 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In substances with a low content of indium and a multiple content of other elements, the former must be insulated before determination. In the present paper butyl acetate instead of ether for extraction from the sample dissolved in 5N hydrogen bromide is used, so that one single extraction is sufficient. Lead, molybdenum, gallium, arsenic (III), iron (III), antimony (V) are extracted at the same time; only iron, antimony and gallium disturb the investigation, and iron and antimony with molybdate in the presence of potassium iodide must be reduced; in this case extraction is repeated and indium is separated from the gallium extracted at the same time by an extraction with hydrochloric acid. From the solution indium is determined by the method mentioned in the title either colorimetrically or by a fluorescence method. A process of

Card 1/2



The Determination of Indium in Sphalerite Concentrates  
by Amperometric Titration With "Komplexon"

32-3-9/52

analysis is described in detail. There are 1 table, and 2 references  
2 of which are Slavic.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Sphalerites 2. Indium-Determination 3. Butyl acetate-Applications

CHERKASHINA, T.V.; VLADIMIROVA, V.M.

Present-day status of the analytical chemistry of gallium, indium, and  
thallium (survey). *Zav. lab.* no.11:1307-1318 '59. (MIRA 13:4)  
(Gallium --Analysis) (Indium-- Analysis) (Thallium --Analysis)

VLADIMIROVA, V.M.

Use of organic reagents in the amperometric titration of some rare elements. Trudy. kom. anal. khim. 11:352-360 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut redkikh i malykh metallov.

(Metals, Rare and minor) (Chemical tests and reagents)

S/032/60/026/011/003/035  
B015/B066

AUTHORS: Chernikhov, Yu. A. and Vladimirova, V. M.  
TITLE: Determination of Zirconium in Niobium Alloys ✓  
PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 11, pp. 1207-1208 ✓

TEXT: An ammetric method of determining zirconium in niobium alloys is described. It is based on back-titration of excess complexon with a bismuth solution at pH = 2 (Ref. 3). By this method it is possible to determine Zr along with ten- to thirtyfold quantities of niobium bound by tartaric acid. At a Zr content of more than 2-3% no previous separation is necessary, whereas at lower Zr content the main mass of niobium has to be separated. Experiments disclosed that among the methods of separating niobium and zirconium described in publications a melting with potassium carbonate (Refs. 4-6) proved to be most convenient. The melt is dissolved in water, the residue which contains the Zr is filtered, ashed, fused with potassium pyrosulfate, the melt dissolved with 10%

Card 1/2

Determination of Zirconium in Niobium  
Alloys

S/032/60/026/011/003/035  
B015/B066

tartaric acid is brought to a certain volume, and the ammetric titration is carried out in an aliquot. The complexon excess added is titrated with a 0.01 M bismuth solution. 1 ml of a 0.01 M complexon solution is equivalent to 0.91 mg Zr. The ammetric titration is also possible in the presence of a twentyfold amount of Mo and W, so that in this way not only systems Zr - Nb may be analyzed but also Zr - Nb - W and Zr - Nb - Mo. There are 3 tables and 6 references: 3 Soviet, 2 US, and 1 British. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
redkometallicheskey promyshlennosti (State Scientific  
Research Institute of the Rare Metal Industry)

Card 2/2

VLADIMIROVA, V.M. ; DAVIDOVICH, N.K.

Colorimetric determination of thorium with arsenazo III in niobium-containing products. Zav.lab. 26 no.11:1210-1212 '60.  
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti.  
(Thorium--Analysis) (Niobium)

VIKENTROVA, V.M.; KUCHENKOVA, G.I.

Determination of selenium in semiconducting materials by  
the fluorescence method. Zav. lab. 30 no.5:528-529 '64.  
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy  
institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti.

ACCESSION NR: AP4035082

8/0032/64/000/005/0528/0529

AUTHORS: Vladimirova, V. M.; Kuchmistaya, O. I.

TITLE: Determining selenium content in semiconductor materials by the fluorescence method

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, no. 5, 1964, 528-529

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor analysis, selenium determination, diaminobenzidine selenium reaction, pyrazine selenium compound, metal Trilon complex

ABSTRACT: The described method is based on the reaction between selenium and 3,3'-diaminobenzidine, resulting in the formation of a pyrazine selenium compound. This compound can be extracted by organic solvents and possesses fluorescent properties. The addition of Trilon B (which forms complexes with a number of metals) makes it possible to determine selenium in the presence of bismuth and indium but not in the presence of gallium and antimony. The work was started by digesting a 0.5-1.0 gm aliquot of the analyzed material on a sand bath with 5 ml nitric acid of sp.gr. 1.40 (when the base metals were indium, bismuth or antimony), or with 5 ml of a 1:1

Card 1/2



ACCESSION NR: AP4035082

mixture of concentrated hydrochloric and nitric acids (when arsenic or gallium were the base metals). The dry residue was dissolved in 6 to 8 ml of hydrochloric acid (1:3) and was diluted with water to 30 ml. This was followed by adding 2 ml formic acid (1:9), 1 ml Trilon (8%), 2 drops of Cresol Red, and ammonia (1:1) which produced a pH of 2.5. Next, 2 ml of freshly prepared 0.5% solution of diaminobenzidine (allowed to stand for 30-40 minutes in a dark place and neutralized with ammonia to a pH of 8) was added. The solution was then transferred to a separatory funnel and mixed with 7 ml of toluene. The fluorescence of the organic phase was then determined by means of Scherbov's fluorimeter, using the appropriate light filters. The analysis of gallium and antimony base materials for selenium was conducted by a similar but slightly modified technique. The sensitivity of the method was found to be 1 to  $2 \cdot 10^{-5}\%$ . Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektiruyemyy institut redkometallicheskoj promyshlennosti (State Scientific Research and Design Institute of the Rare Metals Industry)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 20May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Cord 2/2

VLADIMIROVA, V. M.; DAVIDOVICH, N. K.

Determination of aluminum with hydroxyquinoline in metallic  
rhenium. Metod. anal. khim. reak. i prepar. no. 4:59-62 '62.  
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut redkikh metallov (GIREDMET).

VLADIMIROVA, V. M.; DAVIDOVICH, N. K.

Determination of thallium in metallic zinc and cadmium with  
rhodamine 6G. Metod. anal. khim.reak. i prepar.no. 4:116-  
119 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut redkikh metallov (GIREMET)

VLADIMIROVA, V. M.; RAZUMOVA, L. S.

Determination of indium in ores by rhodamine 6G. Metod.  
anal. khim.reak. i prepar. no. 4:82-85 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut redkikh metallov (GIFEDMET).

VLADIMIROVA, V.M.; DAVIDOVICH, N.K.; KUCHMISTAYA, G.I.; RAZUMOVA, L.S.

Determination of tellurium in arsenic by a fluorescent method. Zav.  
lab. 29 no.12:1419-1421 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redko-metallicheskoj promyshlennosti.

VLADIMIROVICH, V.P.

New data on the correlation of coal-bearing sediments in various  
deposits of the Trugay (Ubagan) Basin. Inform. shor. VSEOMI no.10:  
15-23 '59. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Turgay Gates---Coal geology)

BOYAKOVA, V.D.; VLADIMIROVICH, V.P.

Stratigraphy of the northern part of the Chelyabinsk brown coal basin.  
Inform.sbor.VSEGEI no.42:105-120 '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Chelyabinsk Basin--Coal geology)

VLADMIROVA, V. S.

"Alleviation of Complications Arising During Irradiation Treatment of Cancerous Diseases of the Female Reproductive Organs by Use of Ascorbic Acid." Cand Med Sci, Central Sci Res Roentgenological and Radiological Inst, Leningrad, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 5, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)



~~Vladimirova, V.S.~~  
VLADIMIROVA, V.S.

Effect of ascorbic acid on transplanted tumors in mice. Medych.  
zhur.24 no.3:55-63 '54. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Kiivs'kiy naukovo-doslidniy rentgen-radio-onkologichniy  
institut.

(VITAMIN C, effects,  
on exper.neoplasms)  
(NEOPLASMS, experimental,  
eff. of vitamin C)

VLADIMIROVA, V.S.

Effect of ascorbic acid on tumors following irradiation with  
X rays. Vest. rent. 1 rad. 32 no.1:4 supplement '57  
(MLRA 10:5)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-  
radioonkologicheskogo instituta,  
(ASCORBIC ACID) (TUMORS) (X RAYS---PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

VLADIMIROVA, V.S.

ZAYCHIKOVA, K.N.: VLADIMIROVA, V.S.

Using ascorbic acid in radiation treatment of cancer of the cervix  
uteri. Vest. rent. i rad. 32 no.1:4-5 supplement '57  
(MLRA 10:5)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radio-  
onkologicheskogo instituta.  
(ASCORBIC ACID) (RADIOTHERAPY) (UTERUS--CANCER)

VLADIMIROVA, V.S., kand.med.nauk

Case of multiple primary tumors of the female genitalia. Ped., akush.  
1 gin. 20 no.6:61-62 '58. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Onkologicheskaya klinika (zav. ginekologicheskim otdeleniyem -  
dets. Yu.T. Koval') Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-  
radio-onkologicheskogo instituta (direktor - prof. I.T. Shevchenko)  
(GENERATIVE ORGANS, FEMALE--TUMORS)

VLADIMIROVA, V.S.

Use of colpomicroscopy for early diagnosis of cancer of the cervix  
uteri. Vop. onk. 11 no.9:8-12 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo instituta (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. I.T.Shevchenko, zav. ginekologicheskim otdeleniyem - dotsent Yu.T.Koval').

VLADIMIROVA, V.S.; SAMUDZHAN, Ye.M.

Functional state of the adrenal cortex in fibromyoma of the  
uterus. Vrach, delo no.4:139 Ap'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Laboratoriya endokrinologii (zav.-starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik  
L.I.Korenevskiy) Kiyevskogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo i onkolo-  
gicheskogo instituta i laboratoriya kompensatornykh i zashchit-  
nykh funktsiy (rukavoditel' - akademik AN UkrSSR R.Ye.Kavetskiy)  
(ADRENAL GLANDS) (UTERUS—TUMORS)

VLADIMIROVA, V.S.

Effect of organic mineral fertilizers on the yield and quality  
of the Donetsk 3/2-1 tomato variety. Ukr. bot. zhur. 18 no.3 29-  
39 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Kharsonskiy pedagogicheskiy institut, kafedra botaniki.  
(Tomatoes--Fertilizers and manures)

VLADIMIROVA, V.S.

Clinical and experimental use of "specific" antigens in tumorous  
processes. Uch.zap. KHROI 7:238-248'61. (MIRA 16:8)  
(CANCER RESEARCH) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)



VLADIMIROVA, V.S.

Practice in the administration of preparations made of lymphoid  
tissue. Uch. zap. KRROI 7:235-237'61. (MIRA 16:8)  
(CANCER) (LYMPHOID TISSUE) (TISSUE EXTRACTS)

VLADIMIROVA, V. S.

Oak

Effect of acorn size on the growth of the oak seedling.  
Les. khoz. 6 no. 1, 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

K-4

USSR / Forestry. Forest Crops

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 58411

Author : Vladimirova, V. S.

Inst : Kherson State Pedagogical Institute

Title : A Study of the Effect of the Row Method of Sowing  
Acorns on the Growth and Development of Oak Seed-  
lings (Kherson Skaya Oblast)

Orig Pub: Nauk. zap. Khersons'k. derzh. ped. in-t, 1956,  
vip. 7, 79.82

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1

*Vladimirova V.S.*  
USSR/Forestry - Forest Plants.

K-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 10614  
Author : Vladimirova, V.S.  
Inst : Botanical Garden of the Kherson Pedagogical Institute.  
Title : The Effectiveness of Planting Oaks in Autumn.  
Orig Pub : Lesn. kh-vo, 1957, No 7, 83-84  
Abstract : Experiments conducted in 1954-1956 in the Botanical Garden of the Kherson Pedagogical Institute have determined that when sprouted and germinated acorns are sown in autumn, the results are better than if they are sown in spring. In seedlings sown in autumn the quantity of leaves was 48% greater, the trunk 32% higher, and the shoot 28.5% thicker than in seedlings sown in spring. The root system of oaks sown in autumn branch out. Data are given on

Card 1/2

POTAPOV, A.A.; VLADIMIROVA, V.V.

Comparative testing of repellents against horseflies and black flies by olfactometry and with traps. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.8. Ser. biol.-med. nauk no.2:99-104 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut meditsinsky parazitologii i tropicheskey meditsiny, Moskva.

VLADIMIROVA, V.V.

Repellents against various representatives of blood-sucking  
insects; a review of literature. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol.  
34 no.3:340-346 My-Je '65. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Institut meditsinskey parazitologii i tropicheskey meditsiny  
imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdavookhraeneiya SSSR.  
Moskva.

POTAPOV, A.A.; VLADIMIROVA, V.V.

Effect of repellents on some species of horsefly at different  
air temperatures; field trials with Skuf'in traps. Med. paraz.  
i paraz. bol. 32 no.5:542-546 S-0'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz otdela entomologii (zav. - prof. V.N.Beklemishev [deceased])  
Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny  
imeni Ye.I.Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P.G.Sergiyev) Ministerstva  
zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

S/035/62/000/012/041/064  
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Vladimirovič, Vladimir

TITLE: Safeguarding of outer geodetic points

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 12, 1962, 7,  
abstract 12043 ("Geod. a kartogr. obzor", 1962, v. 8, no. 7, 134 -  
135, Czech)

TEXT: In order to safeguard geodetic points, the author recommends to  
form barrows over them, to build wooden fences around them, to transplant low  
bushes, to fell trees around the points in forests, to attach warning tablets,  
to check systematically their state, and to explain the importance of geodetic  
points to population.

N. M.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1



VEDENYAKINA, T.; VLADIMIROVA, Ye.

Business accounting in the shop. Prem. keep. no. 3:10-12 Mr '56.  
(MLRA 9:7)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya arteli "Moskopskshveybel'ye" (for  
Vedenyakina. 2. Sekretar' byure partorganizatsii (for Vladimirova)  
(Industrial management)

L 15746-66 EWT(1) RO

ACC NR: AP5024174

SOURCE CODE: UR/0290/65/000/002/0099/0104

AUTHOR: Potapov, A. A.; Vladimirova, V. V.

ORG: Institute of Medical Parasitology and Tropical Medicine, Moscow (Institut meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny)

TITLE: Comparative tests of horsefly and gnat repellents in olfactometers and traps

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya. Seriya biologo-meditsinskikh nauk, no. 2, 1965, 99-104

TOPIC TAGS: insect control, insecticide, insect repellent, entomology, olfaction

ABSTRACT: Findings derived from more than 60 comparative tests (conducted in the field and in the laboratory) of recently developed compounds against horseflies and gnats are described. Findings in the field, which are to be interpreted with caution because they are profoundly influenced by meteorological conditions, showed that diethyltoluamide, R-2, and benzimine were the most effective repellents of horseflies of the genus *Tabanus*. On the other hand, quezol and R-228 ("patol"), al-

UDC: 632.931.43

Card 1/2

2

L 15746-66

ACC NR: AP5024174

though less effective initially, were much more stable, retaining their activity after the other compounds had lost theirs. Of the two predominant species of *Tabanus*, *T. solstitialis* was more susceptible to all the chemicals tested than *T. tropicus*. Laboratory tests with the olfactometer showed that R-325, benzimine, R-162 (N-benzoylpiperidine) and R-31 were the most effective repellents of gnats. Those found to be the most stable were benzimine, R-216, R-326, and R-163 (phenacetylpiperidine). *Simulium galeatum* was found to be considerably less sensitive to all chemicals than *Gnus cholodkovii* the other most common gnat. With the application of small doses (at high temperatures and low humidity) certain compounds exerted a powerful attraction on horseflies (R-243, 280, 63 crude diethyltoluamide and R-2) and on gnats (R-254, 280, 154, 243 and 257). Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06/

SUBM DATE: 26Jan65/

ORIG REF: 007/

OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 mc

1. VLADIMIROVA, Ye. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Physiological Chemistry
7. Some biochemical characteristics of the processes of stimulation and retardation of the central nervous system. Priroda 42, No. 5, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

VLADIMIROVA, Ye.A.

~~New~~ changes for fixation of chemical content of the rat brain during the state of inhibition and stimulation produced by conditioned reflex. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 90 no.6:1191-1194 21 June 1953. (GLML 25:1)

1. Presented by Academician K. A. Bykov 20 April 1953. 2. Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

VLADIMIROVA, Ye.A.

Changes in the previously formed ammonia content in the cerebral hemispheres of the rat in states of inhibition induced by the action of conditioning stimulants. Dokl. AN SSSR 95 no.4:905-908 (MLRA 7:3) Ap '54.

1. Institut fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Brain) (Conditioned response) (Ammonia--Physiological effect)

VLADIMIROVA, Y. A.

VIADIMIROVA, Ye.A.

Chamber for a biochemical study of the brain in rats during  
conditioned reflex motor-digestive and motor-defense reactions.  
Vop.med. khim. 2 no.3:229-233 My-Je '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii nervnoy sistemy Instituta fiziologii  
imeni I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

(BRAIN, physiology,

chamber for biochem. study of brain of rats in  
conditioned reflex reactions (Rus))

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,  
same)



VLADIMIROVA, Ye.A.

Ammonia and glutamine content of the cerebral hemispheres in rats during conditioned reflex excitation and inhibition. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 5:440-448 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimi i nervnoy sistemy. Zaveduyushchiy - G.Ye.Vladimirov.  
(AMMONIA) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (INHIBITION)

VLADIMIROVA, Ye.A.

Variation in the ammonia content of the cerebral hemisphere of rats in the state of conditioned-reflectory motor and food excitation and at some phases of differentiation. Dokl. AN SSSR 106 no.5:937-940 P '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Fiziologicheskiiy institut imeni I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR.  
Predstavleno akademikom K.M.Bykovym.  
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

VLADIMIROVA, Ye.A.

Effect of conditioned excitation and inhibition of the central nervous system on the ammonia level in the cerebral hemispheres in rats [with summary in English]. Fiziol. zhur. 43 no.2:117-125 F '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii nervnoy sistemy Instituta fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

(AMMONIA, metab.

brain, eff. of conditioned excitation & inhibition of CNS)

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.

eff. of conditioned excitation & inhib. on ammonia metab. of brain)

(BRAIN, metab.

ammonia, eff. of conditioned excitation & innhib. of CNS)

VLADIMIROVA, Ye.A. [Vladymyrova, YE.A.]; GORDON, B.G.; NILOVA, N.S.

Content of some low-molecular nitrogen compounds in the cerebral  
hemispheres and cerebellum in various **functional** states of the organism.  
Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 37 no.4:538-545 '65. (MIPA 18:9)

1. Institut fiziologii Im. I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

VLADIMIROVA, Ye.A.

Active characteristics of differentiating inhibition and of the  
content of free ammonia in the cerebrum of rats. Nauch. soob.  
Inst. fiziol. AN SSSR no.1:123-124 '59. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii nervnoy sistemy (zav. - G.Ye.Vladimirov)  
Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.  
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (AMMONIA---PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

VLADIMIROVA, Ye.A.

Studying changes of the free ammonia level in the brain during differential inhibition and under certain neurotic conditions in rats. Fiziol. zhur. 46 no.11:1373-1379 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. From the Pavlov Institute of Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.  
(BRAIN) (AMMONIA) (INHIBITION)

VLADIMIROVA, Ye.A.

Initial phase of excitation in absolute differentiation and the amount of free ammonia in the cerebral hemispheres of rats. Biol. eksp. i med. no.2:42-45 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz laboratorii biokhimi i nervnoy sistemy (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR G.Ye. Vladimirov [deceased] Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P. Pavlova (dir. - akademik V.N.Chernigovskiy) AN SSSR, Leningrad. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR G.Ye. Vladimirovym [deceased].

(BRAIN)

(AMMONIA)

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

VLADIMIROVA, YE. A. (USSR)

"Mechanism of Development of Cortical Inhibition and some of its  
properties from Biochemical Data."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,  
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961



PAVLOV, N.M.; VLADIMIROVA, Ye. F.

~~Effect of sleep therapy of function of the visual organ. Vest. oft.,~~  
Moskva 31 no. 5:13-17 Sept-Oct 1952. (CIML 23:3)

1. Professor for Pavlov; Departmental Physician for Vladimirova. 2.  
Of the Eye Clinic of Stavropol' Medical Institute.

ANDREYUK, Ye.I. [Andriiuk, K.I.]; VLADIMIROVA, Ye.V. [Vladymyrova, O.V.]

Formation of heteroauxin by soil actinomycetes. Mikrobiol.  
zhur. 25 no.5:3-7 '63 (MIRA 16:12)

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ANDREYUK, Ye.I. [Andriuk, K.I.]; VLADIMIROVA, Ye.V. [Vladymyrova, O.V.]

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Report No. 1. Mikrobiol.zhur. 24 no.2:22-29 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

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(ACTINOMYCES) (WHEAT) (RHIZOSPHERE MICROBIOLOGY)

VIADIMIROVA, Ye.V. [Vladymyrova, O.V.]

Amylolytic activity of soil actinomycetes. Mikrobiol. zhur.  
27 no.6:8-11 '65.

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activity of soil actinomycetes. Ibid.:12-16 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR. Submitted  
February 4, 1965.

RUBENCHIK, L.Y. [Rubenchyk, L.I.]; KORDYUM, V.A.; LAZURKEVICH, Z.M.  
[Lazurkevych, Z.M.]; VLADIMIROVA, Ye.V. [Vladymyrova, IE.V.]

Growth of bacteria-free Chlorella cultures in a multi-stage continuous  
flow system. Mikrobiol. zhur. 23 no.5:5-8 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN USSR.  
(ALGAE—CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

VLADIMIROVA, Yu. N.

"Loss in Weight of Hens' Eggs During Storage and Transport." Cand Agr  
Sci, Sci Res Inst of Poultry Husbandry, Min Agriculture RSFSR, Moscow, 1955.  
(KL, No 11, Mar 55)

So: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sept 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations  
Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

USSR/Biology - Embryology

Card 1/1 : Pub. 86 - 25/34

Authors : Vladimirova, Yu. N.

Title : Two embryos in a goose egg

Periodical : Priroda 1, 114-115, Jan 1954

Abstract : Several instances of the development of two embryos in one goose egg are described. The causes for this phenomenon are explained. Illustration.

Institution : The District Agricultural Experimental Station, Voronezh

Submitted : .....

VLADIMIROVA, Yu.N.

~~Two embryos in a goose egg.~~ Priroda 43 no.1:114-115 Ja '54. (MLBA 7:1)

1. Voronezhskaya zonal'naya opytnaya stantsiya po ptitsevodstvu.  
(Embryology--Water birds) (Geese)



VLADIMIROVA, Z.

Chinese sea wall. Vokrug sveta no.8:43-45 Ag '54. (MIRA 7:9)  
(China--Sea walls) (Sea walls--China)

*VLADIMIROVA, Z. A.*

81939  
S/078/60/005/07/04/014  
B004/B056

15.2210

AUTHORS:

Komissarova, L. N., Simanov, Yu. P., Vladimirova, Z. A.

TITLE:

Some Properties of the Crystalline Modifications of  $ZrO_2$

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 7,  
pp. 1413-1417

TEXT: In the introduction the authors discuss published data on the modifications of zirconium dioxide (Refs. 1-20). They then give a report on their investigations of the phase transformations of  $ZrO_2$  within the temperature range of 20-1300°C and the reactivity of the various modifications.  $Zr(OH)_4$  was produced from  $Zr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$  by precipitation with ammonia. Thermal analysis was carried out by means of the Kurnakov pyrometer of the type ФТК-55 (ФПК-55), the gravimetric analysis by means of the continuous scales of the type БР-НВ-20 (ВР-НВ-20). The X-ray pictures were taken by means of a БСВ (БСВ)-tube and an РКА-57 (РКА-57)-camera. Fig. 1 shows the changes in the weight of  $Zr(OH)_4$

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Some Properties of the Crystalline  
Modifications of  $ZrO_2$ 81939  
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B004/B056

during heating, Fig. 2 the thermogram, and Table 1 the radiographical data. The reactivity of the modifications of  $ZrO_2$  was investigated by treatment with HCl and  $H_2SO_4$  of various concentrations (Table 2). The results are: The tetragonal modification of  $ZrO_2$  crystallizes within the temperature range of from 290 to 300°C with the thermal decomposition of zirconium hydroxide and -nitrate, and in the temperature range of from 350 to 400°C with the thermal decomposition of zirconium oxychloride. A further rise of temperature leads to the formation of the monoclinic modification. From the Debye patterns, the parameters  $a = 5.08$  kX;  $c = 5.16_8$  kX were obtained for the tetragonal modification; the parameters  $a = 5.11_7$  kX;  $b = 5.19_2$  kX;  $c = 5.29_9$  kX;  $\beta = 80.82^\circ$  were determined for the monoclinic modification. The reaction with HCl and  $H_2SO_4$  showed that the tetragonal modification of  $ZrO_2$  is considerably more reactive than the monoclinic one. Up to the range of the reversible transformation at 1170-1200°C, the reactivity of monoclinic  $ZrO_2$  is independent of

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Some Properties of the Crystalline  
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annealing temperature. However, samples which were heated beyond this temperature and were subjected to the transformation, showed a considerably lower degree of reactivity. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 20 references: 2 Soviet, 1 British, 1 Dutch, 6 German, 1 Italian, and 9 American.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova  
Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii (Moscow State University  
imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Chair of Inorganic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1959

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